## **SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF AMENDED BILL**

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Author: Poochigian	Analyst: <u>Jeani Brent</u>	Bill Number: SB 1081				
Related Bills: See Prior Analysis	Telephone: 845-3410	Amended Date:05/06/1999				
	Attorney: Patrick Kusi	.ak Sponsor:				
		gible Personal Property For That Purchaser Is U.S.				
AMENDMENTS IMPACT REVENU  AMENDMENTS DID NOT RESOLV introduced/amended  FURTHER AMENDMENTS NECES  DEPARTMENT POSITION CHANCE	JE. A new revenue estimate is prove THE DEPARTMENT'S CONSTANT.  SSARY.  SED TO	CERNS stated in the previous analysis of bill as				
OTHER - See comments below.						
SUMMARY OF BILL						
Under the Bank and Corporation Tax Law (B&CTL), this bill would modify the rules regarding the source of income from sales of tangible personal property. Specifically, this bill would delete the special treatment for sales made to the United States government. As a result, sales to the U.S. government generally would be sourced to the destination state, as are all other sales.						
SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT						
The May 6, 1999, amendments provide that sales to the U.S. government would be thrown back to California if the state of destination of the property cannot be determined. In addition, the amendments would eliminate a potential conflict between this bill and an election provided in the Multistate Tax Compact.						
The April 15, 1999, amendments would remove the special treatment for sales made to the U.S. government located in California.						
These amendments resolved the panalysis of the bill as introduced this bill and the policy conthe bill as introduced still approximately.	uced February 26, 199 nsiderations, the dep	9. Except for the discussion				
SPECIFIC FINDINGS						
This bill would modify the rule tangible personal property. Specific the throw-back rule sales to the throw-back rule sales to the sale	pecifically, this bil					
Board Position:  S NA SA O N OUA	NP NAR XPENDING	Department/Legislative Director Date				
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This bill would change existing law as it applies only to the sourcing of sales of tangible personal property to the U.S. government as follows:

- 1. Goods shipped from California and delivered to the U.S. government in California would continue to be sourced to California.
- 2. Goods shipped from California and delivered to the U.S. government in a state where the taxpayer <u>is taxable</u> no longer would be sourced to California and instead would be sourced to the destination state, unless the state of destination could not be determined, in which case the sale of goods would be sourced to California.
- 3. Goods shipped from California and delivered to the U.S. government in a state where the taxpayer <u>is not taxable</u> would continue to be sourced to California because of the general throw-back rule or because the state of destination could not be determined.
- 4. Goods shipped from another state and delivered to the U.S. government in California where the taxpayer <u>is taxable</u> in California no longer would be sourced to the state from which shipped and instead would be sourced to California.
- 5. Goods shipped from another state and delivered to the U.S. government in California where the taxpayer <u>is not taxable</u> in California would continue to be sourced to the state from which shipped.

This bill also would provide that, to the extent the sourcing rules in this bill differ from the Mulitstate Tax Compact rules.

## TAX REVENUE ESTIMATE

Based on the discussion below, the revenue impact under the B&CTL is estimated to be as follows:

Effective Beginning on January 1, 1999							
Enactment After June 30, 1999							
(in millions)							
1999-0	2000-1	2001-2	2002-3				
-\$10	-\$13	-\$14	-\$15				

This analysis does not consider the possible changes in employment, personal income, or gross state product that could result from this measure.

## REVENUE ESTIMATE DISCUSSION

As amended, the revenue losses are reduced (by \$10 million, \$12 million, \$13 million) from the original estimates as a result of the deletion of special treatment for sales made to the U.S. government located in California, thereby eliminating "nowhere" sales.

The estimate is based on the <u>State Corporate Taxation Of Sales to the Federal Government</u> (the report) issued by the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO), January 1999.

Information presented in the Report concludes that substituting sales destination for state of origin for apportionment factor purposes would result in a net

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impact of approximately \$10 million annually in revenue losses. The Report, which was based in part on available tax return information provided by the Department for the aerospace industry, recognizes that some companies would pay less taxes and others would pay more as a result of this bill, as amended. However, on the whole, less income would be apportioned to California. The out-year estimates above reflect growth based on projected increases in total corporate profits.

## BOARD POSITION

Pending.